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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1864.

VOLUME XXXIV.

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FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE

It is universally acknowledged by all who have purchased their CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS at WELLMAN'S, that he sells the best and cheapest Clothing in the city. His stock of Furnishing Goods is one of the largest to be found in the city. He would it is the special intention to bid a large amount of fine white and Spanish Linen Sheets, which he will sell at low figures. Call at

J. WELLMAN'S,
515 Market, between Fifth and Sixth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

N. D.—A few OFFICERS' COATS for sale close.

abols' day

Graves and Coopoe.—A "cook and house-keeper" followed Kayle Eddie of Elkinsburg has filed the following provisional specification in the Patent Office. The Commission of Patents have, however, refused provisional protection. Kay says: "I get a man with or other competent person to make for me of any suitable egg, an egg or saucepan constructed with a second bottom placed over, framing inside, two or three inches above the bottom of the pan, which second bottom are made one or more holes, according to the size of the pan desired, to receive the bottom of as many small tea-cups placed in the holes made large enough to allow the cups to be immersed in the boiling water up to the middle of the cup. I placed this pan on the fire, with water sufficient to cover the bottom, and let it boil; I then ready the number of eggs required to be boiled with a small tea-cup for each egg. This tea-cup I dip in boiling water, and having any or very little of the boiling water in it, and I then break the egg in the usual way and place it in the tea-cup, and I do the same with all the eggs I have to cook. The tea-cups with the eggs in them are then placed in the pan in the holes made for them in the second bottom, as above mentioned. I carefully watch to see the eggs done to the proper degree of done according to the taste of my master, which generally takes not so much time as does the ordinary method of boiling an egg in the shell. My master thinks this a very superior method of cooking an egg. He says that it very much improves the flavor as compared with the ordinary method of boiling an egg in the shell; it is also nice and clean-looking, and you can also be at it always and at once detect as unsound or imperfect. As compared with the usual method of poaching an egg, every one admits that my method is a decided improvement. My master is apt to show it off to any friend or relative who may be visiting him, whether it be at breakfast, or at dinner, or at any other time. The eggs are cooked above, the manner I have described above. He likewise says that it is what he thinks a man might with ease eat half-a-dozen at a meal without any injuries to his health."

Gen. James S. Wadsworth who was killed on Monday last, while leading his command in the battle of Ann, was born at New York, October 20, 1807, and was consequently in the 57th year of his age when he fell. The Cincinnati Gazette says he was of an influential family, and educated at Harvard and Yale Colleges, studied law in Albany, and completed his course in the office of Daniel Webster. He was admitted to the bar in 1823, but regarded his professional studies as a part of a finished education, and devoted himself to the management of his large patrimonial estate, situated chiefly in Western New York. He was a Commissioner of that State to the Peace Convention held in Washington in 1861, and at the opening of the war was one of the first to offer his services to the Government. He not only devoted himself, but much of his means to the service of his country. The destruction of the railroad bridges between Philadelphia and Baltimore were having obstructions with Washington, he chartered a vessel, freighted with supplies at his own expense, and sailed with it to Annapolis. In December, 1861, he was appointed Adjutant General of McDowell's Staff, was present at the battle of Bull Run, and received special commendation for the bravery and humanity he there displayed. On the 5th of August, he was made a Brigadier-General under General McClellan. In March, 1862, he was appointed Military Governor of the District of Columbia. In December, 1862, he was assigned to the command of a division under General Burnside, and continued in the service of the Army of the Potomac till his death. In the reorganization of the army under General Grant, he was placed in the important position which he nobly maintained in the desperate struggle in which he so heroically fell.

An INCH OF RAIN.—The Atlantic Ocean includes an area of twenty-five millions of square miles. Suppose an inch of rain to fall only upon one-fifth of this grand expanse. It would weigh three hundred and sixty thousand millions of tons; and the salt which, as water, it had in solution in the sea, and which, when that water was taken up as vapor, was held back to disturb equilibrium, weighed sixteen million tons, or nearly twice as much as all the ships in the world could carry a cargo each. It might fall in a day; but occupy whatever it may in falling, this rain is calculated to exert so much force—which is inconceivably great—in disturbing the equilibrium of the ocean, if all the water displaced by the Mississippi River were to be taken up as vapor, and cast into the atmosphere at once.

The "panther" excitement, says the New Albany Ledger, still prevails in our neighboring town of Portland, on the opposite side of the river. His panther has taken up his residence under the Baptist Church, from which he makes nightly foraging expeditions upon the smoke houses and kitchens of the sedate citizens of the town. A company of Home Guards, organized in Portland, have been sent to him each night, while learned physicians and surgeons, with sundry shot guns, rifles, Bowie knives, and tomahawks, keep constant watch upon a large hole in the foundations of the church, in order to destroy the bloody depredator on their breakfasts, chickens, and young porgies. The Kentucky State militia should at once be called out to suppress this mad panther family.

The Count de Sartiges, formerly French Minister at Washington, has presented his credentials at Rome.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR. WASHINGTON, May 5.

The following report was made in both Houses of Congress:

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, to whom was referred a resolution of Congress, instructing it to investigate the massacre, at Fort Pillow, of two hundred and twenty-four negroes, who had succeeded in making their escape, and to report to the Senate, and the House of Representatives, the result of their investigation.

After a full and careful examination of the facts, the Committee has submitted to the Senate, and the House of Representatives, the following report:

Belief that the Contest was Renewed

Heavy Firing in Direction of Forces.

Wounded Arriving at Fredericksburg.

Great Excitement at Richmond.

Later Additional Particulars Given.

Our Troops Cheerful and Confident.

Lee's Supplies Entirely Cut Off

Hill's Corps without Rations 3 Days.

Lee tells them to Capture Supplies.

The News from Newbern, N. C.

A Terrific Gunboat Engagement.

Rebel Ram Retreats up the Roanoke.

Great Fight between the Iron-clads.

Large Concentration of Union Forces

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

EVENING DESPATCHES.

Our Advocees from the Potomac Army.

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The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

It is believed from reports which have reached here to-night that there was no general engagement yesterday, but as heavy firing was heard at Aquia Creek in the vicinity of Spotsylvania, it is believed that must have been renewed. The rebels are reported to have been repulsed at the fort, and taking positions, from which the more ready to charge up the fort. Part of the rebels were all engaged in plundering the fort, and the remainder were in the quartermaster's stores in full view of the gunboats.

Captain Marshall states that he remained from fire upon the rebels, although they were then violating the flag of truce, for fear they should fire in return, but he did not do so, and so the rebels were enabled to capture the fort, and taking positions, from which the more ready to charge up the fort. Part of the rebels were all engaged in plundering the fort, and the remainder were in the quartermaster's stores in full view of the gunboats.

Immediately after having the flag of truce removed, the rebels made a rush from the positions, and the rebels made a dash upon the fort, and taking positions, from which the more ready to charge up the fort. Part of the rebels were all engaged in plundering the fort, and the remainder were in the quartermaster's stores in full view of the gunboats.

Then followed a series of events which the testimony herewith submitted must convince every one that the rebels did not intend to capture the fort, and that they were not prepared to do so, but were only prepared to repel an attack, and to hold the fort. They determined to use what little ammunition they had in their possession, and to make a stand, and to hold the fort, and taking positions, from which the more ready to charge up the fort. Part of the rebels were all engaged in plundering the fort, and the remainder were in the quartermaster's stores in full view of the gunboats.

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THURSDAY, MAY 12, 3 A. M.

THE JOURNAL will be delivered by the month to subscribers in any part of the city where a number sufficient to pay the expense of carriage will take it. Those persons desiring the journal will please leave word at the office.

Six Months Voluntaries—The ten thousand and six months volunteers promised by the Governor of Kentucky will have to be raised in the next thirty days by volunteering; if not, a draft will be made to supply the deficiency. The troops raised in the counties of Hart, Green, Larue, Hardin, Grayson, Barren, and Edmonson, will rendezvous at Muncordville. Col Geo. T. Wood and Lieut. J. J. Ensign will be appointed by Governor Bramlette to act as agents for the State, to take charge of the volunteers at the above-mentioned point, to inspect and direct their organization as they report.

The Draft Yesterday—The chief excitement in the city yesterday was occasioned by the draft. Promptly at ten o'clock the drumming commenced. A cold, drizzling rain was falling steadily throughout the day, and the streets were in a sloppy condition. At the disagreeable weather did not prevent the gathering of a large crowd in front of Doctor Bell's office, Jefferson street, between Fifth and Fourth, where the enrollment of ex-soldiers took place with an umbrella, and all flocked in rubber or water-proof boots. They came from the consulting-room and the workshop, and the revolutions of the wheel of destiny were watched with anxious interest. For nearly four long hours the men continued. Good humor was the prevailing sentiment. As the name of some persons known to the crowd was announced as having drawn a prize, wild cheer would swell upon the air, and the individuals would receive the happy congratulations of their friends.

When the last ticket was drawn, as the draft for Jefferson county announced as completed, the multitudinous like "half before the wind," some for home and dinner, but the majority in a dream. The evening papers were in great demand. The newsmen, for once, perfectly ignorant of the starting-point of the recruits, were the exciting news from the battle-fields in the East, their only being, "Three o'clock strike." All about the draft! This simple announcement was sufficient to insure the sale of a paper, and the boys were in ecstasy over their success. Altogether it was a lively day, and one long to be remembered in Louisville. A full report of the drawdown will be found on the first page of this morning's issue. The draft for the District will be required to-day. Oldham county will be the favored one. The names enrolled by her, as adjunct to the draft, will be placed in the shield, the revolutions made, and the prizes drawn. The hour for commanding is ten o'clock.

An Affair that Calls for Investigation—On last Monday a Lieutenant, with a small guard, in charge of a squad of rebels, was forwarded from Cairo, had secured a car on the railroad en route for this city. A Lieutenant-Colonel, in command of a detail of troops, was on the same train. During the trip several soldiers from the detachment came in the car where the prisoners were under guard, and commenced abusing the whole party. The Lieutenant ordered them to leave the car, which they refused to do. He was preparing to eject them by force, when the Lieutenant-Colonel made his appearance and demanded to know what the disturbance was about. When met with, he explained to him, instead of commanding his men to leave the car, he caused to severely reprimand the Lieutenant for the way he had treated the men. This caused a scuffle between the two. A scuffle ensued between the guards and the riotous soldiers. The Lieutenant-Colonel with great pomposity drew his sword, and made an attack on the Lieutenant, wounding him in the shoulder. The latter drew a pistol, and was in the act of firing when the parties were separated. We suppress the names for the present. If the facts in the case substantiate the statement made to us, the Lieutenant-Colonel should be stripped of his "leaves," and forced to serve for three years or during the war in the ranks. We understand that charges will be preferred in a few days, and the affair thoroughly investigated.

Eighteenth Ohio Veterans—The Eighteenth Ohio Veterans, Lieutenant-Colonel P. Matham commanding, arrived in the city yesterday, fresh from furlough and home, en route for the front. We look over in to compliment the Eighteenth, who, as it passed through the city over a month ago, the homeward bound, and time has proved that the praise was not idly bestowed. The regiment returns to the field recruited in numbers, and with new banners unfurled to the breeze. Whether in the camp, on the weary march, or gallantly charging 'mid the thundering echoes of the battle-field, we feel confident that the veteran Eighteenth will exhibit discipline and prove its effectiveness as an organization. 'Bee' banners forward, boys, and let not the line waver, as we sweep onward! The advanced Strike force, and gallantly, and with a fierce letter on the battle flag, the proud name of eighteen veterans, and the inscriptions on the uttered, was steamed banners, folded away in the archives of the capital of your Native State, tell of nobler deeds, or more heroic daring, than can be won in the future, and proudly written upon the new flags consigned to your faithful guard and keeping!

Barack News—The receipts at the Barbecue yesterday were one hundred and forty-nine from campers from Camp Nelson, fifty strangers from different points, eight deserters from Cincinnati and nine from Indianapolis. The full transference were fourteen stragglers to Lexington, two hundred and twenty to Nashville, three to Columbus, eight to Cincinnati, and twelve prisoners to Nashville. Nathan Young, of the 63rd Indiana volunteers, was arrested in Jeffersonville without a furlough or pass. He will be forwarded to his regiment under guard, charged with desertion.

Conf. Marshal—The Compt. has just received the news. The case of Jacob Smith, company G, 21 O. H. A., was taken up and remanded. We stated the charges preferred against him in the issue of yesterday morning. More Miller, of company C, 24 O. H. A., was then arraigned and tried on the charge of desertion.

Wood's Tugboat—The very pleasant, romantic drama, the Queen of the Alhambra, is announced this evening, with the talented young, Jessie Higby, as Olympia Cignani, a young actress, in her farewell benefit, and we shall not have the pleasure of seeing her again for many months. Let her host of admirers prepare a bumper at parting for her.

Barber's Wig—The receipts at the Barber's Wig yesterday were one hundred and forty-nine from campers from Camp Nelson, fifty strangers from different points, eight deserters from Cincinnati and nine from Indianapolis. The full transference were fourteen stragglers to Lexington, two hundred and twenty to Nashville, three to Columbus, eight to Cincinnati, and twelve prisoners to Nashville. Nathan Young, of the 63rd Indiana volunteers, was arrested in Jeffersonville without a furlough or pass. He will be forwarded to his regiment under guard, charged with desertion.

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IMPORTANT MILITIA NOTIFICATION—Important General Orders of the Kentucky State Guard call the particular attention of county clerks, notaries, and all others interested, to the enjoined opinion of the Attorney-General of the State, as he finds in many of the counties that the civil officers, either through ignorance of the law or negligence, have failed to collect the taxes and fines due from the militia, end pay the same into the State Treasury. Gen. Lindsey also gives notice that it is the determination to enforce the provisions of the law and render the militia, the State, effective and delinquent, a severe punishment, and that the militia, failing in the performance of duty will be promptly proceeded against in the Fiscal Court at Frankfort, or other court of proper jurisdiction. The following is the opinion of the legal advice of the State:

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FRANKFORT, KY., May 6, 1863.
W. B. LINDEY, Inspector of Kentucky.

REBELLION—The ten thousand and six months volunteers promised by the Governor of Kentucky will have to be raised in the next thirty days by volunteering; if not, a draft will be made to supply the deficiency. The troops raised in the counties of Hart, Green, Larue, Hardin, Grayson, Barren, and Edmonson, will rendezvous at Muncordville. Col Geo. T. Wood and Lieut. J. J. Ensign will be appointed by Governor Bramlette to act as agents for the State, to take charge of the volunteers at the above-mentioned point, to inspect and direct their organization as they report.

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